



NEWS FROM HAWAII.

The American Party Greatly Disappointed at the News from Here.

EXPECTED THE TREATY RATIFIED

By the Senate and Are Grieved at the Delay—The Annexation Feeling Still Prevalent—Minister Stevens Declares Himself Satisfied With Secretary Foster's Letter—He Defends Himself from the Papers—He Followed Out a Line of Policy Adopted by the Last Cleveland Administration.

Special Correspondence Associated Press.

HONOLULU, March 9.—If the friends of annexation were elated on the receipt of news brought by the steamships China and Honolulu on the 20th and 22d of February, they were correspondingly depressed when the Belgic put into Honolulu unexpectedly March 2 and it was found that the treaty consummated by Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian commissioners had not reached a vote in the United States senate. With the exception of Minister Stevens and a few other Americans, no one had expected a treaty to be arranged so speedily. In fact, it was known that certain of the commissioners had arranged their business affairs here with a view to being absent at least six months, and the fact that so important a measure had been prepared within a few days led to the belief that the people of the United States appreciated the situation here and were desirous of applying the remedial agencies of difficulties under which the provisional government has been laboring.

The disappointment of the American party in the islands was a source of much gratification to the royalists, and assertions were boldly made that the treaty would never pass the senate; that annexation was an impossibility, and the new Congress would carry out the policy of the opposition to the acquiring of foreign territory and would recognize the autonomy at least to the extent of agreeing to the accession of Kaula, their apparent support possibly by an American protectorate.

Minister Stevens, when seen by the Associated Press correspondent, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the contents of Secretary Foster's letter.

Mr. Stevens said: "While I have been accused of precipitating a revolution, the fact remains, and will be vouched for by many here, that I did not desire the responsibilities that would devolve upon me in the event of a change of the government of Hawaii, and when the Jones ministry was appointed, and I went with the Boston to Hilo, I was relieved, for I thought the government was safe in good hands. We returned, however, to find the best ministry, in some respects, that the islands had ever had ousted from office and a different set in their places. The revolution followed, and I can say that, in taking the course which I did, I was simply following the policy specifically laid down under Secretary Bayard for just such a contingency, and which, as history shows, has been the logical policy of the United States."

Minister Stevens said that the letters which he had sent to Washington bearing on the affairs in the islands were not written with a view to publication, but he saw from newspapers that they had been given out, together with the other official documents. These letters, he said, expressed his views, though they might be open to the criticism of the opposition here.

"You may rest assured," said Mr. Stevens, "that the United States does not intend to deprive the Hawaiians of their rights to these lands, but in drawing up this treaty it was necessary to remove all objections that might be raised at home by those who have studied the land question. Of course no question is raised as to the ability of the provisional government to dispose of these lands with justice and fairness."

Regarding the labor question, which is one of the most important problems which will require solution under annexation, Minister Stevens said there was no provision in the treaty for getting rid of the Chinese and Japanese laborers now here, nor for prohibiting future Japanese immigration. The better class of labor, both Japanese and Portuguese, can be obtained without resorting to the contract system, the employer dealing directly with employed. This is the view taken also by Minister Jones of the finance department, who differs, however, from Mr. Stevens in that he believes that the sugar industry must not be curtailed and that cheap and foreign labor is a necessity.

The Hawaiian Patriotic League forwarded by steamer Alameda the following telegram to President Cleveland:

HONOLULU, March 3, 1893.

President Cleveland, Washington, Greetings:

The Hawaiian Patriotic League, a union of all native associations hope for justice, and that an investigation will be made here before decision as to annexation.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMINGS,
Honorary President.
JOSEPH NAWAHU, President.

RUSH TO THE BORDER.

The Cherokee Boomers Getting Ready for the Opening.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 16.—The uncertainty about the time of the opening of the Cherokee strip has not had the effect of diminishing the rush to the border. On the contrary, as spring has advanced, the tide of travel has increased and the Santa Fe and Rock Island trains are crowded. Many of the passengers are women with children following their husbands, who are driving overland with their stock and household effects. These people are said to be gathering in little colonies along the border between Arkansas City and Caldwell. They live in tents and beneath wagon covers. Some have plenty to eat and wear, but the great majority have little means, and unless they can find work on the adjacent farms will have to be taken care of by their more fortunate fellow boomers or the government. Troops of cavalry are in camp along the northern border of the strip and daily they patrol the line to see that intruders are kept out.

VOKES WINS THE FIGHT.

Bolan Isn't In It From Start to Finish—The Fight at Columbus Almost Ends in a Riot.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—One of the most exciting fights that has ever been witnessed in this city was the light weight battle between Charles Vokes, champion of Kentucky, and Jack Bolan, champion of Ohio, at the Casino to-night under the auspices of the Franklin county athletic club.

The fight was Vokes from start to finish. With a guard that nothing could break and a great lead he chased Bolan around the ring for eighteen hot rounds. At no time did the fight lag and the 800 and more people who witnessed it were kept in breathless excitement.

In the latter part of the eighteenth round Vokes forced Bolan to his corner and rushed him against the ropes and over in the newspaper tables. Before Bolan could regain his guard Vokes punched him a half dozen times in the stomach and he fell on the floor. Bolan failed to come up in time and was counted out by referee John Duffy, of New Orleans.

Denver Ed Smith, the "champion heavy weight," who was behind Bolan, claimed a foul and the utmost confusion and excitement reigned. The crowd rushed forward to the stage and the police were almost powerless to keep them back. Everything was confusion and disorder and it was scarcely bettered by the referee's announcement that he would have to consult at least two doctors before he gave his decision.

Bolan lay in his corner the picture of distress. Dr. John A. Russell, of Columbus, and Dr. M. G. Senior, of Milldale, Ky., examined Bolan and gave their decisions on a slip of paper to Referee Duffy. Both held that Bolan was not ruptured and the referee gave the fight to Vokes, whose friends went wild.

Vokes was hardly scratched and walked to the depot and took a train for Covington. The fight was for \$1,000 a side and a purse of \$700.

WAR ON HIGHBINDERS.

The San Francisco Police Adopt New Tactics—A Crusade of Extermination. The Greatest Fight Since the Advent of the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Never since the Chinese first came to the Pacific coast have the San Francisco police been so energetic in their efforts to suppress highbinders and their methods as now.

This action was brought by the fact that within the last ten days, during one of the periodical wars between the highbinder societies, three Chinese have been shot and killed on the streets of Chinatown and one fatally wounded. One of the highbinders was caught and hanged after committing the last murder and none of the others who have been arrested on suspicion have been indicted by the grand jury for murder.

Usually it is extremely difficult to convict a Chinese of a crime unless he is caught in the act, or the crime is witnessed by the whites. Chinese witnesses are afraid to testify, and friends of the accused have no scruples about committing perjury in his behalf. This time the police have adopted new tactics. They realize that if the highbinder is pulled down from his pedestal as a bad man in the eyes of his countrymen, his power for exacting tribute will be gone. Accordingly, the police have been raiding Chinatown for the past few days and every known highbinder and those whose looks proclaim them such, is searched for arms, and if none are found they are kicked and cuffed and clubbed until they disappear from sight. Their meeting places are invaded, their idols and decorations destroyed and everything known to inventive police is done to humiliate them.

The consul general has united with the police in the efforts to crush the highbinders.

STANBURY ARRIVES.

The Champion Carman Ready to Bow Anyday—He Comes to the World's Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—James Stanbury, the champion carman, and his trainer, Aleck McLean, arrived on the steamer Alameda, from Australia this morning. Stanbury has been induced to come to America by what he has read concerning the proposed big sculling events to take place during the World's Fair at Chicago. "I am very anxious to row any one," said he, "and will post a deposit to bind the match at any reasonable time my opponent may name. Mile and a half straight way, or three miles with a turn would satisfy me. I have learned that Gaudaur recently issued a challenge to the world. I am prepared to accept this challenge and will find all the backing he will name. The same proposition is open to any one in this country or England. Stanbury said further that ex-champion of Australia, Beach, would probably come hither on the next steamer.

They Wanted Their Money.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Stickney, Coningham & Co. said to-day that the attachment which they procured against the property of the New York & New England railroad was no part of the fight between the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads, despite the fact that the firm handles the Pennsylvania coal. They had been supplying the New England for several years. The road owed them \$100,000 for coal. They sold on thirty days time and when their money was past due they wanted it. Now that the Reading interests have obtained control of the New England it is expected that the Reading will supply it with coal.

Hold Robbery.

CHICAGO, Ills., March 16.—H. C. Fox, collector for the First national bank, was held up and robbed of \$1,200 on one of the stairways of the city hall to-day. He had just received \$300 from the city treasurer and \$900 from the county treasurer and was descending the dark stairway to the main floor of the building, when, at the turn of the staircase, some man whom he had not seen threw his arms about his neck and choked him almost to insensibility. The man then grabbed the two packages of money, and rushing down the stairs escaped.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Falling Off in the Number of White House Visitors.

WILSON AND CAMDEN ARE CALLERS

On the President, But What They Are There for Does Not Appear—Postmaster General Bissell Announces Formally That No Postmasters Who Were in Under the Former Cleveland Administration Need Apply. Tammy Will Not Oppose New York Appointments—Other Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—There was a noticeable falling off in the number of callers at the white house this morning, as compared with other days. The visitors began coming somewhat earlier than usual and the larger number consisted of congressmen. Among the senators were Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Jones, of Arkansas; Camden, of West Virginia; Palmer, of Illinois; Turpie, of Indiana; Dolph, of Oregon; Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado; and Representatives Wilson, of West Virginia, and Enloe, of Tennessee.

Speaker Crisp called to introduce Mr. Russell, of Georgia, a new member.

Senator Palmer brought Judge E. Southworth, of Litchfield, Ill., and Wm. McAbee, of Chicago, who want to be an auditor of the treasury department and public printer respectively.

Representative Outwaite, of Ohio, presented additional papers endorsing Thomas Werts for the public printership.

RECEPTION TO THE DIPLOMATS.

Arrangements have been made for a reception of the members of the diplomatic corps by President Cleveland at the white house Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The notifications were sent out from the state department to-day. The diplomats will then be formally presented to the President.

CONCERNING THE POSTOFFICES.

Postmaster General Bissell stated to-day to Senator Harris and Representatives McMillin, Richardson, Cox and Snodgrass, of Tennessee, that whenever there is a contest for any postoffice, the person who held the office under Mr. Cleveland's former administration is not to be considered. He further stated that the full power of this rule applied to the fourth-class postoffices and he and not the President was responsible for it. This statement leaves open the prospect of re-appointment of postmasters who held office under Mr. Cleveland before when there is no other applicant for office, but holds strictly to the rule that as between two applicants he, who has not before held office, shall be the one selected.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

Senator Murphy, of New York, was asked to-night if the report was true that he would attempt to prevent the confirmation of President Cleveland's New York appointments. "There is no truth in it whatever," replied the senator.

"How about the confirmation of Robert E. Maxwell and Edward B. Whitney?"

"The New York senators will do nothing to delay their confirmation. On the contrary they will aid in having them confirmed."

MEXICANS SURRENDER.

A telegram was received at the war department to-day from Gen. Wheaton, commanding the department of Texas, announcing the surrender yesterday to United States troops at Fort Ringold, of six more of the Garza revolutionists. They will be turned over to the civil authorities.

Pestering the Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The change that has come over the senate was patent to the most inexperienced observer to-day. As soon as the body had adjourned after its brief session the army of office seekers who have been thronging the corridors for days past found entrance and opportunity to see their senators. And they all found their way to the Democratic side of the chamber with the result that nearly every senator seated there was soon surrounded by a group of wistful eyed men, or was obliged in self defense to flee to the retiring rooms of the committee rooms. On the other side of the chamber the Republican senators sat at their ease and were unmolested. Several of the Republican senators talked earnestly with Senator Stewart, possibly in explanation of the party necessity which had impelled them to drop him from the minority membership on the appropriations committee. If he feels any soreness over this matter, Senator Stewart manages to conceal it very effectually.

Lascelles' Case Practically Decided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The United States supreme court to-day intimated quite plainly what decision it will announce in the future in regard to the appeal from the adverse decision of the Georgia courts of Sidney Lascelles, whose pyrotechnical swindling operations under the alias of Waller Beresford, son of Lord Beresford, gave him much notoriety and caused much comment on the part of the people of standing into whose society he had been received. Lascelles' case came up for argument in the court to-day and, after listening to what his counsel had to say, the court practically announced that it did not think he had made out even a doubtful case, informing the counsel for the state that it did not care to hear what he had to say in reply. The plea advanced for his appeal to the United States supreme court was that his rights had been violated, as he had been extorted for one offense and tried for another.

Will Adhere to Foster's Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Secretary Carlisle is at present inclined to adhere to the ruling made by Secretary Foster as to licensing the engineer offices of the steamships New York and Paris on the American line. The law provided that when the intention of becoming an American citizen is declared

six months previous to the application for license the secretary of the treasury may issue licenses to foreigners as engineers on American ships. The engineers on the Paris and New York declared their intentions in accordance with law and will have to take out their naturalization papers in due course.

NO CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Taking Its Time With the President's New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—From its action to-day it is evident to-day that the senate intends taking its time in the matter of confirming appointments. It was supposed that as soon as the committees were recognized the nominations so far would receive prompt action and that an executive session would be held to-day. At the previous session it was ordered that as soon as the committees had been appointed and those sent in by the President up to date are now in the hands of the committee. These might have been considered this morning in committee and confirmed to-day, but the adjournment of the senate until next Monday makes it impossible for any of the officials named by the President to assume their duties until next week.

SCHNEIDER MUST HANG.

President Cleveland Positively Declines to Commute the Sentence of the Washington Murderer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—President Cleveland to-night positively refused to interfere with the decision of the courts in the case of Howard J. Schneider, and the murderer will be hanged to-morrow.

The President was to-night visited by Rev. Mr. Parson, pastor of the Church of the Reformation, who presented an appeal, based upon the grounds of Schneider's alleged insanity, asking for a respite. The President has devoted much time to a consideration of the facts in the case and decision is final.

Want to be Collector.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—J. G. Russell, of Romney, and Amos W. Cunningham, of Fairmont, filed applications to-day at the treasury department for the position of collector of internal revenue.

Short Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The only items of business transacted by the senate to-day were the presentation of various memorials from the legislature of North Dakota and the reference of a resolution for the appointment of a clerk to the committee on National Banks at \$1,440 per annum. Then Mr. Gorman moved an adjournment and the senate at 12:10 adjourned till Monday next.

No Light Weight Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Senators Wolcott and Teller, of Colorado, called this morning and had an interview with Secretary Carlisle on the subject of the light weight Denver, Colorado, gold. The secretary pointed out the statutes to them regulating his action in the premises and the government officers at Denver were telegraphed not to accept light weight gold, except by weight.

Raum's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The secretary of the interior to-day accepted the resignation of Green B. Raum, as commissioner of pensions and has designated deputy commissioner Andrew Davidson to take charge of that office until the appointment by the President of Gen. Raum's successor.

The Princess at a Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Princess Kaiulani and suite were entertained at a luncheon to-day on the receiving ship Dale, stationed at the Washington navy yard, by the commanding officer and Mrs. Houston.

Bishop Brown Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Bishop Brown, of the African M. E. church, died here to-day, aged 75. He had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected. Bishop Brown was eminent in the church and was greatly respected and esteemed.

"COME ANYHOW."

Ex-President Harrison's Comrades Insist on His Appearance Without Ceremony.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—Major E. A. Blodgett, of Chicago, was to-day elected department commander for the ensuing year by the state department. Early in the day Commander Harlan sent a telegram to ex-President Harrison, who is hunting near Havana, Ill., asking him to attend the encampment. The following reply came this afternoon: "Thanks to my old comrades for kind invitation, but I am here in hunting outfit only, and could not make a visit of ceremony. Some other time."

When this telegram was read the encampment immediately ordered the following reply sent:

"GEN. HARRISON—The encampment has unanimously voted that you come as you are. They want to see you now; no other time will satisfy them." Commander-in-Chief Weisert, of the National G. A. R., who was present, made an interesting address.

Pennsylvania Dividends.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania company met this morning and declared a dividend of 4 per cent out of the profits earned in 1892. Mr. Charles E. Pugh was elected to succeed the late John N. Dabarry as a member of the board. The directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company, also met at the same place and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent upon the preferred stock payable April 17 to stockholders of record April 15.

Scanlan Dying.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The report that William J. Scanlan, the well known Irish comedian, who is now an inmate of the Bloomingdale insane asylum suffering from paresis will not live more than a week, has seriously alarmed his friends. Scanlan is a maniac. It has required several men to look after him for the past week, and the doctors say that if his present condition continues he cannot last long.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLOODS.

The Damage Reaches Sixteen Million Dollars—Terrible Rains Play Great Havoc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Australian papers which arrived on the steamer Alameda to-day graphically detail the great floods at Brisbane and its suburbs last February. In the city of Brisbane and its suburbs the damage done by the floods is estimated at \$16,000,000. The towns of Bundamba, Ipswich and Godna were all under water and the people had to flee to the hills. Seven were drowned in a mine at Ipswich, four persons in one family being drowned.

When the Alameda left Sydney the flood had subsided and the government was providing for the relief of the destitute. The places of refuge had been provided and everything possible was being done for the sufferers. The rain had been falling almost constantly since the beginning on the first of February. From Friday afternoon February 3, the waters rose very rapidly and by noon on Saturday the level of the big flood had been reached. Still the rain poured down unceasingly and the waters continued to rise throughout Saturday night and Sunday, until a maximum height was reached at about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the level then being about 12 feet above the flood of 1890. The scene was then something terrible.

A very large portion of the city and suburbs and the whole of the surrounding country in every direction were inundated, the water being in many places over the tops of the houses. In Brisbane and its immediate vicinity some thousands of houses were submerged and many hundreds of families were forced to seek such shelter as was obtainable on the higher ground, many losing all they possessed and barely escaping with their lives. Throughout Saturday and Sunday night rescue boats were hard at work in all directions removing people to places of safety.

Many were clinging to their places so long that they could only be removed with the greatest difficulty. Everything possible was done to afford shelter to these homeless and to relieve their immediate distress, but the misery among the poorer families must have been very great.

Among the most serious losses sustained is the wreck of the bridges. Early on Sunday morning the fine railway bridge by which the main Southern and Western line crossed the river at Indooroopillyland, which cost over 50,000 pounds, was carried away with a tremendous crash, so that railway communication with all the places southwest of Brisbane will be suspended for a long time to come. Even more serious is the destruction of the Victoria bridge which spanned the river between North and South Brisbane. It cost about 150,000 pounds.

Ipswich has suffered most severely by the calamity. The Breger river rose to a height of eighty feet above its normal level. This flooded the lower portion to a depth of thirty-four feet—sixteen feet higher than the hitherto famous flood of 1890.

The result, even as shown from a railway train, is disastrous. Houses are upset in every direction and carried hundreds of yards from their original site.

ANOTHER MISSING STEAMER.

The Sarnia With Eight Hundred Passengers, Five Days Over Due.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 16.—The transatlantic steamer Sarnia with 800 passengers and a valuable cargo of general merchandise is now five days overdue and great alarm is felt for her safety. So great is the anxiety that a steamer is now being equipped to go out and look for her. All day yesterday the offices of the ship's company here were besieged by anxious friends and relatives of passengers on the steamer. It is thought by some that she may have fallen in with the long overdue Naronic, and is towing the missing freighter into port. The agents, however, are inclined to the belief that she has met with an accident of some kind that necessitated her lying to for repairs. The company, however, does not intend to run any chances that it can possibly avoid and to-night the searching party on board a steamer will have put to sea.

Anxiety for the welfare of the Sarnia is increased by the reports of terrible storms that each incoming vessel brings into port.

THE READING RACKET.

Meeting of the Mortgage Committee. Bondholders to be Protected.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The committee of the general mortgage bondholders of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad held a meeting this afternoon at the Mercantile Trust Company. It was decided to invite bond owners to send in their names and the amounts of their holdings. The committee yesterday sent a letter to the Pennsylvania Company for insurance and annuities, the trustee of the bonds demanding that it should compel the Reading Company to comply with the agreement made when the mortgage was negotiated and put ten cents on each ton of coal mined into the sinking fund.

The trustee was also requested to move for the removal of President McLeod as one of the receivers of the Reading. It is charged that since he had been president, Mr. McLeod had not set aside the 10 cents on each ton of coal produced, and furthermore had used up the fund during the two years when Austin Corbin was president. A letter was received from the counsel for the trustee of the general mortgage, saying that the interests of the bondholders would be fully protected.

Woman's Suffrage Killed in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.—Woman suffrage in Ohio is dead. To-day, for the second time during this session, the Doy bill, allowing women the right to vote at school elections was defeated. After a fight which lasted a good part of the day it was buried by a vote of 47 to 29. This ends woman suffrage legislation for the present term at least.

Carter Guilty of Arson.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the fire of Wednesday morning which three people lost their lives, returned a verdict to-night charging Stephen J. Carter, the owner of the plant of the Gardon City Molding Co., with arson. Carter is now in the hospital suffering with a broken leg and internal injuries.

THE PANAMA TRIALS.

De Lesseps' Counsel Sums Up its Eloquent Address,

AND HE MAKES A KEEN ANALYSIS

Of All the Testimony—He Charges that the Prosecution Failed to Produce Evidence Connecting the Bribe-Givers With the Bribe-Takers. A Strong Point Made on the Her Episode—Here the Broker of the Radical Party and "Politics Had Devoured Both Their Men and Their Millions."

PARIS, March 16.—M. Barbois, counsel for Charles De Lesseps, summed up for his client in the Panama trial to-day. He spoke at great length, always earnestly and often eloquently. In opening his address, M. Barbois said that the present trial had begun against the wishes of the Panama stockholders who, much as they had been misrepresented, in reality had been opposed to the arraignment in court of either Ferdinand or Charles De Lesseps. The stockholders had disapproved of the plan to place the burden of the Panama scandal upon men bearing as great a name as there was in France. They respected and trusted Charles De Lesseps and felt that the prosecution of him was not only unjust but a blow at the revival of the canal enterprise.

M. Barbois analyzed the testimony of ex-Deputy Chantagrel, who gave evidence that M. Selgon, in the name of Charles De Lesseps, tried to buy his vote with 300,000 francs, for the lottery loan bill. M. Chantagrel's testimony, he said, had been contradictory and inconsistent with the data mentioned by him, and apparently proceeded from a defective memory. The prosecution was bound to produce in court testimony connecting the so-called bribe givers and bribe takers. This it had utterly failed to do. The only three persons who could have supplied the evidence, although not to the satisfaction of the prosecution, were Baron De Reinach, who was dead, Cornelius Herz, who was absent on account of illness, and Arton, the lobbyist, the pretended search for whom had excited the laughter of all Europe.

M. Clemenceau might have given some conclusive testimony in this trial, but he was restrained from doing so. The ministers might have given the best information, but they withheld it. Why had they not produced copies of the menacing telegrams sent by Cornelius Herz?

The advocate general—They are at your disposal.

Judge Desjardins—Let them be produced in court to-morrow.

Continuing, M. Barbois asked why Cornelius Herz had been permitted to flee the country. Why had he not been seated among the prisoners, or at least named among the accused? More because, for ten years he had been the broker of the radical party. In this matter politics had devoured both their men and their millions. Radicalism held the power of government and had taken the money they needed to defend their ideas, and enrich their supporters. Whether this was called mendacity, also giving or brigandage, mattered little. But who could believe the initial in all these attractions came from the men who had to do with the paying instead of those who did the receiving? The payments made to Baron De Reinach, M. Barbois described as perfectly legitimate. They were given, he said, according to an agreement with the bankers constituting the guarantee syndicate. Who would be foolish enough to believe that such large sums were intended for the insignificant deputies and senators whom the jury had seen in the court room?

After the laughter following this slur had subsided Judge Desjardins pleaded fatigue as an excuse for adjournment of court.

FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

Desperate Encounter in Which a Crazy Servant is Killed.

DESORO, Mo., March 16.—A. A. Carneau, of this place, had a desperate encounter with a crazy man named Rowley this morning at his home. The man, employed by Carneau, has for several days shows symptoms of insanity. Carneau has for several months been confined to his bed dangerously ill. This morning Rowley entered Carneau's room and demanded some money, which he was refused and told to leave the room. He did so, but returned in a few minutes with a large butcher knife, exclaiming, "I am going to do you up." Carneau got his revolver from under his pillow and fired one shot at Rowley. This only excited him, and with a yell he caught Carneau and dragged him out of bed and was in the act of plunging the knife into his heart when Carneau exerted all the strength he had left and shot Rowley through the heart, killing him instantly.

Against the Russian Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A petition to Secretary of State Gresham against the Russian treaty has been signed by a large number of persons in this city.

Among those who have signed the petition are Daniel Appleton, Felix Adler, Francis C. Barlow, John Biglow, the Rev. Dr. Robert Colyer, Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Gilroy and Harper Brothers.

Steamship News.

NAPLES, March 16.—Arrived—Augusta Victoria, New York.

GENOA, March 16.—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm III, New York.

HAMBURG, March 16.—Arrived—Scandia, New York.

BREMEN, March 16.—Arrived—Aller, New York.

BOSTON, March 16.—Arrived—Bostonian, Liverpool, and Kansas, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived—Rhyndland, Antwerp; Spaarndam, Rotterdam.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, snow or rain; easterly winds; slight rise in temperature over Lake Erie.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by U. S. Bureau, Wheeling, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 29.0
9 A. M. 28.0
12 M. 27.0
1 P. M. 26.0
4 P. M. 25.0
7 P. M. 24.0
Weather—Clear.